

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1808.

[No. 2187.]

Sales at Vendue.

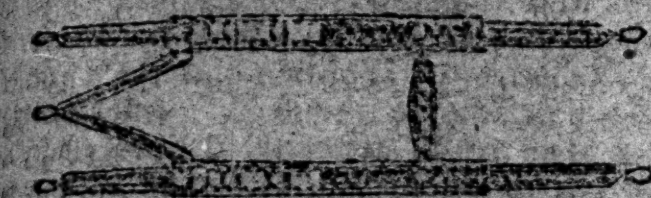
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far ex-
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale
and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of
Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on
advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 23 d6m

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner
NEPTUNE;
126 Tons burthen—For freight
or passage

Apply to

Lewis Deblois,

May 6. d

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, for sale very low,

25 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines
Spiruous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against
the estate of the late JUBEE JONES, are re-
quested to make them known to me, that they
may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrange-
ments made for their discharge. Those who
are indebted to said estate are requested to
make immediate payment of the sums which
they owe.

The Household Furniture and Books of the
deceased, will be sold, at his late residence in
this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June
next. Eight months credit will be allowed to
the purchasers for all sums exceeding five
dollars, on their giving bond with approved
security, to bear interest from the date if not
punctually paid; and any just claim will be
received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject,
will be addressed to Richmond; or to ISRA-
EL LACEY, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,

Executor of Joseph Jones, sen. deceased.
Loudoun County. May 10—13. d10thJe

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M-
cholls, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing
landing, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT,
a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks
in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26.

FOR SALE,

22 puncheons of Rum
20 hds excellent molasses
1000 bushels coarse salt, just received per
brig Mercury from Barbadoes,

AND FOR SALE BY
Jonah Thompson & Son,
and Cuthbert Powell.

May 20. d1weo3w.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of super-
quality,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co

January 30. eot

JOHN G. LADD,

Has for SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white flaxen Osm-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheet and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Sper-
maceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the
PUBLIC in general, that he has opened Shop
in his line as a

Barber and Hair-Dresser,

In King-street, opposite the Indian-Queen
tavern; and will be thankful for that portion
of public patronage which his exertions may
deserve.

Benjamin Bowie.

May 30. eot.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King street.

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at
Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-
President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and
Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brack-
enridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery.

Formed upon principles of economy and ad-
apted to the use of private families.—Price
87 1/2 cents.

March

Third Dividend.

In the case of JAMES SMITH, late a
BANKRUPT.

THE commissioners, acting under a com-
mission of bankruptcy, formerly awarded and
issued forth against James Smith, late of Dum-
fries, in the county of Prince-William and
state of Virginia, merchant; intend to meet
at the commissioners office, (the House of
Benjamin Parke) in the town of Fredericks-
burg, on Wednesday, the 29th day of June
next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to make
a further dividend of the estate and effects of
the said bankrupt; when and where the cre-
ditors who have not already proved their
debts, are to appear prepared to prove the
same, or they will be excluded the benefit of
the said dividend; and all claims not then
substantiated will be disallowed.

Timothy Brundige,

ASSIGNER.

May 23. (31) eot

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quali-
ty CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 29.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 Lin-
ens, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Naples Soap—(excellent)

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to
inform, that he has received a supply of ex-
cellent NAPLES SOAP, which he will sell
for cash, by wholesale or retail.

Thomas Shields,

Barber and hair-dresser.

May 31. d3t

New-York Lottery.

State of the wheel on the close of the thirty-
third day of drawing

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL,

1 of 25,000 dolls.

1 10,000

1 2,000

2 1,000

6 500

9 100

33 50

177 20

5,226 10

Gain of the wheel \$15,050.

On the 40th days drawing the first drawn
number will be entitled to \$10,000

Tickets at \$12 for sale by

R. GRAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, jun.

A FEW COPIES OF

POEMS,

By THOMAS ROMNEY ROBINSON,

Written between the age of seven and bir-
teen when at the Belfast Academy.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A short account of the author, by a member
of the Belfast Literary Society. First Ame-
rican from the Belfast edition; embellished
with a likeness of this prodigy of early genius.

DR CURRIES

MEDICAL REPORTS,

On the effects of Water cold & warm,

As a remedy in fever and other diseases
The author adverts to the dreadful fever
which has made such ravages in our cities;
and expresses his regret that it should never
yet have had a complete trial in this country.

THE PLANTER'S AND MARINER'S

MEDICAL COMPANION;

By DR JAMES LEWELL of Savannah,
Recommended by Doctor's Shippin, Bar-
ton, Caldwell, Chapman and Woodhouse, as
an excellent guide to those who are remote
from medical aid.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To a new and complete DICTIONARY of
the French and English languages, are re-
spectfully solicited; a copious account of
which may be seen by applying as above

May 31. eot.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints
his friends and the public, that he has en-
gaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good
family) from Bern in Switzerland.

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course
of instruction pursued in his school: The
French, German and Italian Languages—
Ancient and Modern History—Arithmetic,
Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use
of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Men-
suration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar
Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c.
Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their
Applications to the various branches of the
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be
taught as hitherto by himself at his School in
St. Asaph street.

A. B. Those who wish to be instructed in
the above Languages, will please to apply, as
the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

2m

Porter Cellar.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
citizens of Alexandria, and the public in ge-
neral, that he has opened a Porter Cellar, a
few rods south of the vendue store, formerly
occupied by Margaret Myers, where he will
always keep on hand Philadelphia Porter and
Ale of the first quality. Those who please
to favor him with their custom, may depend
on the strictest punctuality and every favor
acknowledged.

Jonathan Field.

Ma 16.

d3t lawif

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderfon.

Feb. 13

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock will be
sold, on Truin's wharf, on a credit,

30 barrels of Sugar.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 30.

dts

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on
the 8th day of next month, a HOUSE and
LOT on Union-street, adjoining the prop-
erty of Mrs. Myers. The Lot 16 feet 9 and quar-
ter inches front, by 70 feet deep to an alley;
subject to a ground rent of 16 1/2 lbs. sd.—
The House is one and a half stories high,
with two rooms on each floor and in good re-
pair.

Jacob Leap.

May 30.

ts

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

MISSING,

(Supposed to be Stolen)

5 Ladies Straw Bonnets.

ANY person who will give information
where they may be found, shall be entitled to
the above reward—or half the sum will be paid
to any person who will inform at this office
by whom they were taken.

Should they be offered for sale, it is
requested they may be detained.

May 27.

ed1w

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public, that he has equipped the above Pack-
et in a very elegant manner, and will sail from
Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort War-
burton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and re-
turn to Alexandria in the afternoon.—
The Packet will be constantly supplied with a
choice collection of stores for the entertain-
ment of passengers, and every exertion used
to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes.

Lemons in boxes.

Excellent Herrings in barrels.

G Groceries as usual.

May 13. d3t eot.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England

Little's and Moore's Poems

Lady's Cabinet

Salmagundi, 2 vols bound

Military and Political Hints

And the following New Plays;

Adrian and Orilla

Town and Country

The Trust

He Would if He Could

Time's a Telltale.

CLOVER HAY—For Sale.

A FEW loads of excellent CLOVER HAY,
may be had at Cameron—if sent for and
taken from the field.

May 26. 12t

The American Artillerist's Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS-DE TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d r

and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

I HAVE ON HAND,

Some double distilled genuine Rue Whis-
key, fourth proof; Havana Segars, of the
very best quality; a parcel of well cured Fish,
in barrels; together with LIQUORS and
GROCERIES as usual—which will be sold
for cash, or exchanged for Corn or Rye.

James Douglass.

May 27. eot

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart,

Letter of Professor John Q. Adams.

"The fairness and propriety of this course of proceeding must be so obvious, that it is difficult to conceive of the propriety of any other. Yet it prevents another inconvenience."

We should be glad to know what this last it refers to.

"When one of the senators from a state proclaims to his constituents that a particular measure or system of measures which has received the vote and support of his colleague are pernicious and destructive," &c.

This, we confess, from a professor of rhetoric, is rather beyond any thing we could have suspected. Avowedly addressing a labored composition to the people of the U. States, he violates one of the first rules of syntax; he not only makes the verb disagree with the nominative case, but employs one verb in the singular and one in the plural, and forces them into an alliance with the same noun—a measure which has received are pernicious! Nor is this the only instance in which the professor breaks Priscian's head. He says (p. 20) "It is but a little more than two years, since this question was agitated both in England and America, with as much zeal, energy and ability as ever was displayed," &c. And in page 22, "If the voice of reason and of justice could be heard they would say."

"The advocate of a policy thus reprobated must feel himself summoned by every move of self-defence to vindicate his conduct; and if a general sense of his official duties would bind him to the industrious devotion of his whole time to the public business of the session, the hours which he might be forced to employ for his own justification, would, of course, be deducted from the discharge of his more regular and appropriate functions."

In the democratic newspaper copies of this letter, we find "challenged by every motive," &c. which we presume is a revision and amendment of the writer's.

This is the first time we ever heard of motives sending challenges or summonses; and, of all motives in the world, that of self-defence is the last we should have suspected. Here the writer violates a rule of composition by crowding into one period different and entire thoughts; thus joining in language what is separate in reality. The period should have closed at "conduct." As to his "discharge of a function," we have no idea of what is meant by the "discharge of a function." There are, we know, certain parts of the body whose functions it is to discharge; but the things thus discharged are not called functions. If the writer by function meant duty, he was mistaken. The epithet appropriate also is misapplied. The words appropriate and proper express different ideas. The former, derived from the verb to appropriate, that is, to consign to some particular object or use, bears with it (as a participial adjective) the meaning of the root. Thus, to speak in appropriate terms is to use the words which custom has assigned to the subject spoken of. The last objection we have to this sentence is its redundancy; which will be abundantly evident if we express the same ideas with simplicity and precision, thus: "And if this sense of duty would have bound him to devote his time to the public business, this vindication must infringe upon the more regular and proper employment of his hours."

What do we miss here but about one half the words employed by the professor?

In the same paragraph we find,

"Nor can I forbear to remark the tendency of such antagonizing appeals to distract," &c.

This should be to remark on or else to notice. "Antagonizing appeal!" "That's a vile word, beautified's a vile word."—When our professor shall attain to the authority of a Johnson in literature, he may perhaps venture upon coining a word to express some idea not already provided with an expression, but when he does, we hope he will discover a little more taste & a little better ear than he has in the foregoing antagonizing. If we guess rightly his meaning, antagonizing would have come nearer the idea he meant to convey. We object, too, to his new word closure, (page 11) as it is at best a superfluous word, and has no support in analogy. Inclosure is a place inclosed; how can closure mean the act of closing? But it is so Jeffersonian to make new words, that Mr. Jefferson's new disciple could not resist the temptation to ape his master.

A little farther we find "mutual opposition and rancors," which last word is not to be used in the plural. The paragraph closes by informing us that if a certain course be pursued,

"The great concerns of the nation would degenerate into the petty controversies of personal altercation."

The altercation of controversies, or the controversies of altercation, are very like the debates of debate. But how are the great concerns of a nation to degenerate into personal controversy or altercation? That debates on such concerns, when managed by persons of a certain description, may so degenerate, is proved by experience; but the nature of the concerns themselves is not thereby changed. If the congress should spend half a year, in prattling like children, about war, they should not thereby convert war into children's play.

"In developing my own views, &c. some very material differences in point of fact as well as of opinion, will be found between my statements and those of the letter, which alone can apologize for this."

Here the violent separation of the pronoun which from its antecedent, leads to a wrong sense. The writer meant to say that the differences between his statements and those of the letter, only, (but not "alone") constitute his apology. A still more violent separation is found in page 10, where the antecedent to they [they were announced] is to be hunted for at length is actually hunted up in a preceding paragraph.

"Far more pleasing would it have been to me, could that honest and anxious pursuit of the policy best calculated to promote the honor and welfare of our country, which, I trust, is felt with equal ardor by us both, have resulted in the same opinions and have given them the vigor of united exertion."

Without stopping to inquire what we are to understand by the pursuit of a policy resulting in an opinion, we shall merely observe that the professor, by using the auxiliary verb could have, instead of had, has conveyed a different meaning from what he intended to. It should have been "had that honest and anxious pursuit," &c.

"In our republican government, where the power of the nation consists alone in the sympathies of opinion, this reciprocal deference, this open hearted imputation of honest intentions is the only adamant, at once attractive and impenetrable that can bear unshattered all the thunder of foreign hostility."

We have transcribed this beautiful metaphor that we might have an opportunity to express the pleasure it gives us. We wish another term had been substituted for imputation, which is seldom used in a good sense. We impute evil we attribute good, and ascribe both. We shall not examine how far the power of a nation consists in sympathies or in opinion, because our present business is to consider only the language. We cannot however forbear observing that we have no precise notion of what is meant by the sympathies of opinion. The fellow feeling of opinion is a matter beyond our reach. "Attractive adamant!" attractive amber, we have heard of; but we never heard before that adamant attracted. The professor however, is a great philosopher; we roles, since his intimacy with Mr. Jefferson as we know him to be a rhetorician; so we let that pass: especially as the professor, we are happy to observe, must be perfectly indifferent to all attacks upon him or his language, for after declaring as above, that this "reciprocal deference," &c. is the adamant that can bear unshattered, all the thunder of foreign hostility." In the next sentence, he informs us that he himself possesses a shield made of it; he says "he has extended it to every department of the government."

"I know indeed enough of human nature to be sensible that vigilant observation is at all times, and that suspicion may occasionally become necessary upon the conduct of men in power."

Suspicion upon the conduct is not English. Neither is suspicion of the conduct correct. We may suspect men of improper designs or actions, and we may suspect their conduct to be the result of improper motives. The expression "vigilant observation upon the conduct" is also incorrect. A discerning man may not unfrequently make shrewd observations on the conduct of others, but observation (in this case) means remark. In the other case, we say observation of not. The idea which the writer intended to convey may be expressed thus: Vigilant observation of the conduct of men in power is necessary at all times, and suspicion may become so occasionally."

The writer adds,

"But I know as well that confidence is the only cement of an elective government. Election is the very test of confidence and its periodical return is the constitutional check upon its abuse."

To what does the word its refer? The last antecedent is confidence; but the periodical return of confidence cannot be a check upon the abuse of confidence. Neither can the periodical return of elections be a check on the abuse of elections. The ambiguity might have been avoided by using election in the plural, and saying—"elections are the test of confidence, and their periodical return is the check on its abuse." Let it however be noted that "its return" and "its abuse" instead of "the return and the abuse of it" are not accurate.

The writer goes on thus,

"For the exercise of power, where man is free confidence is indispensable."

A thing may be indispensable to the exercise, but not for the exercise.

He adds,

And when it once totally fails—when the men to whom the people have committed the application of their force, for their benefit, are to be presumed the vilest of mankind, the very foundation of the social compact must be dissolved."

This expression may be excused in a gentleman who has travelled to the confines of Russia, where palaces are sometimes (it is said) built on the ice, for the very foundation of such palaces may be dissolved, but in our country, the solution of a foundation is no common event.

[To be continued]

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Reign of Democratic Despotism.

HOWEVER unpardonable it may appear in the eyes of Democratic Despotism, for a private citizen to question the policy of our present rulers, yet so long as they refrain from preventing by actual force the exercise of a right, which now only exposes them to odium, I shall continue to prosecute it as a political duty, with little regard to the popular censure which may fall upon me.

The very design of an elective form of government, was, to secure to the people the right of changing public men and public measures, when they were incompatible with our national interest. But in times when public men and public measures, would appear too sacred for private investigation, it must be considered as a national degradation, a political apostasy from our original principles, menacing a danger to our freedom which cannot escape the notice of every reflecting citizen. That we have arrived to this unfortunate condition, no one can seriously pretend to deny; and I trust will sufficiently appear from the following remarks.

Leaving out of consideration the inexpediency of our public arrangements for the last seven years, the result of which now begins to open its dreadful evils upon us, the conduct of our government in the progress of its measures, discovers a complication of cunning and duplicity, wider from the original principles and practice of it, than any one would believe could be initiated into it in so short a period. Examples of this disgraceful fact are found in sufficient number, without reverting to a more remote period than during the last session of Congress. The most servile obedience in the majority of that body to the absolute will of an individual, was too plain to admit of contradiction. He, having closely allied himself with the favor of a certain number, constituting a majority, furnished them with such information as suited his purposes, acquainted them with his wishes; and without delay, a ready compliance was observed. The minority called for information, on different subjects, to justify their proceedings, but it was denied. They were openly told by their opponents, not to question, not to debate, but to act upon the high recommendation and responsibility of the executive.

If the high recommendation and responsibility of the executive must continue to swallow up the Independence of our Congress, there can be no necessity for a Congress: they are, in such a condition, but the tools of the executive, and would sanction, by their concurrence, such measures as he would not dare to attempt in an individual capacity.

A Congress, whose Independence is lost under the influence, and in a blind confidence in an executive—and an executive hungry for power, affords a clear prospect of an issue truly alarming—perhaps the very end of American freedom.

Dispatches arrived from our ministers in Europe; they were communicated to Congress under secrecy; their importance to the public, induced day after day, a trial to have them published. But the majority, whose ears appeared sealed up by the finger of the executive, were deaf to the voice of reason, until some of their number, more independent than the rest, began to waver in favor of the minority. It became daily more evident,

that dispatches, the knowledge of which was of the highest importance to every man in the country, could not be long retained a secret, without endangering the popularity of every one who opposed their publicity. The President, who stood uppermost in this respect, first took the alarm, made a special communication, in a short message for the purpose, and brought every man of them over, one only excepted, in favor of publishing the dispatches. On the question, which could not be carried before the President's wishes were known, and on which they received no additional information, the votes were 106 to 1; now, I would ask whether this question was decided by the wisdom and independence of the House of Representatives, or by the influence and wishes of the executive? There can be but one opinion.

The executive, on a former occasion, demanded gun-boats for the national defence—Congress, not comprehending the utility of this species of navy, beyond a certain extent, called upon him in a formal resolution, for explanation; and, notwithstanding his answer could not be considered as any demonstration on the subject, which was easily discovered by the attention which was paid to it, large sums were voted for gun-boats, with no other reason, than a compliance with the wishes of the executive, by affording him the means of defence which he required. After having gone thus far in duplicity, their ingenuity is now put to the torture to find an apology to the public, for the expence which the nation has incurred by their folly; and ten to one if any three of them would concur in the same excuse.

But after having furnished to the executive his heart's desire, and the hour of danger has arrived, the nation have a right to expect some utility from the expence incurred; but where are his gun-boats? We hear nothing of them; they are not even mentioned, except in a few instances, when in the full tide of unsuccessful experiment, some have demonstrated how useless they are for the purposes designed, while others have shown how rapidly they would carry our brave and unfortunate sailors to a watery grave.

Perhaps it may here be objected that this is not a fit time to man and equip them; but if these times, when danger surrounds us on all sides, and when our sailors are deserting the country for want of employ, do not justify manning and equipping them, it affords the shameful conviction that no times ever will.

Of all circumstances which tend to discover how far our present rulers have wandered from the path of original principles, there is none more clearly to this effect, than the president's late letter to the governors. In that extraordinary letter, he marks out the most undisguised monopolies, which may be secured in favor of particular characters. He, and those who it is taken for granted, have authorized him, have thus used their power to trample upon our rights, to transcend the bounds of original law and justice, and to do that, which nothing short of absolute government can sanction. The letter provides an exclusive privilege, which the governors of some of our all the states, have no right to sanction. The BILL OF RIGHTS of this state particularly forbids all exclusive privileges in trade and commerce, by what rule then, I must enquire, do these constituted authorities regulate their proceedings? Is it by reason, or is it by a calculation founded upon the blind confidence and obedience of a deluded people? If the truth may be spoken, I pronounce it to be the latter.

It was once the doctrine of these identical persons, founded, no doubt, upon a knowledge of their own nature, that "men in power are apt to forget right; this they have themselves verified, in the most extensive degree, and to the disgrace of ourselves as a nation. But was it ever designed that those who, in the possession of power, had forgotten right, should still retain the confidence of their fellow-citizens? It never was. Then wherefore are we so miraculously changed? so lost to our independence? so lost to our freedom of sentiment?

There is an obduracy and perverseness in human nature, which would too frequently lead them into error, rather than to an honorable recantation. The popular part of our citizens, who, having placed the present men in power, and viewing them as functionaries of their own creating, seem more disposed to sanction all their measures, whether good or evil, than even to tolerate the slightest doubts of their correctness? Such is the picture of our present condition.

Had the result of all our public measures been favorable, it never could extenuate these important defects in political principles, which are so evident throughout the proceedings of the present ruling party. This of itself would be sufficient ground for the exercise of our prerogative against them at the next election. But if to these defects we add the impolicy of

their measures, and the knowledge of which was of the highest importance to every man in the country, could not be long retained a secret, without endangering the popularity of every one who opposed their publicity. The President, who stood uppermost in this respect, first took the alarm, made a special communication, in a short message for the purpose, and brought every man of them over, one only excepted, in favor of publishing the dispatches. On the question, which could not be carried before the President's wishes were known, and on which they received no additional information, the votes were 106 to 1; now, I would ask whether this question was decided by the wisdom and independence of the House of Representatives, or by the influence and wishes of the executive? There can be but one opinion.

The executive, on a former occasion, demanded gun-boats for the national defence—Congress, not comprehending the utility of this species of navy, beyond a certain extent, called upon him in a formal resolution, for explanation; and, notwithstanding his answer could not be considered as any demonstration on the subject, which was easily discovered by the attention which was paid to it, large sums were voted for gun-boats, with no other reason, than a compliance with the wishes of the executive, by affording him the means of defence which he required. After having gone thus far in duplicity, their ingenuity is now put to the torture to find an apology to the public, for the expence which the nation has incurred by their folly; and ten to one if any three of them would concur in the same excuse.

But after having furnished to the executive his heart's desire, and the hour of danger has arrived, the nation have a right to expect some utility from the expence incurred; but where are his gun-boats? We hear nothing of them; they are not even mentioned, except in a few instances, when in the full tide of unsuccessful experiment, some have demonstrated how useless they are for the purposes designed, while others have shown how rapidly they would carry our brave and unfortunate sailors to a watery grave.

Perhaps it may here be objected that this is not a fit time to man and equip them; but if these times, when danger surrounds us on all sides, and when our sailors are deserting the country for want of employ, do not justify manning and equipping them, it affords the shameful conviction that no times ever will.

Of all circumstances which tend to discover how far our present rulers have wandered from the path of original principles, there is none more clearly to this effect, than the president's late letter to the governors. In that extraordinary letter, he marks out the most undisguised monopolies, which may be secured in favor of particular characters. He, and those who it is taken for granted, have authorized him, have thus used their power to trample upon our rights, to transcend the bounds of original law and justice, and to do that, which nothing short of absolute government can sanction. The letter provides an exclusive privilege, which the governors of some of our all the states, have no right to sanction. The BILL OF RIGHTS of this state particularly forbids all exclusive privileges in trade and commerce, by what rule then, I must enquire, do these constituted authorities regulate their proceedings? Is it by reason, or is it by a calculation founded upon the blind confidence and obedience of a deluded people? If the truth may be spoken, I pronounce it to be the latter.

It was once the doctrine of these identical persons, founded, no doubt, upon a knowledge of their own nature, that "men in power are apt to forget right; this they have themselves verified, in the most extensive degree, and to the disgrace of ourselves as a nation. But was it ever designed that those who, in the possession of power, had forgotten right, should still retain the confidence of their fellow-citizens? It never was. Then wherefore are we so miraculously changed? so lost to our independence? so lost to our freedom of sentiment?

There is an obduracy and perverseness in human nature, which would too frequently lead them into error, rather than to an honorable recantation. The popular part of our citizens, who, having placed the present men in power, and viewing them as functionaries of their own creating, seem more disposed to sanction all their measures, whether good or evil, than even to tolerate the slightest doubts of their correctness? Such is the picture of our present condition.

Had the result of all our public measures been favorable, it never could extenuate these important defects in political principles, which are so evident throughout the proceedings of the present ruling party. This of itself would be sufficient ground for the exercise of our prerogative against them at the next election. But if to these defects we add the impolicy of

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measures, and the cloud of evils which
threaten our deluded countrymen, re
sulting from them, I believe there can be
no room to doubt of our political degene
racy.

A complete exposition of the impoli
cy of their proceedings would require an
argument through a short chain of causes
and effects, founded upon things as they
really are, and not as they are in a spe
culative point of view. The object of
these remarks, is not so much to this effect
as it was designed to shew our political de
generacy.

I have not ventured to say whether
the embargo, concerning which so much
has been said on both sides, was the best
or worst measure that could be adopted
for the time; but I will say, with unli
mited confidence, that the condition in
which our country was brought to cause
this measure, was the result of errors aris
ing out of those principles which have been
perpetrated.

I trust it will not be supposed that my
opinions would lead to the opposition of
law, or the constituted authorities in the
progress of their duty. It ever was and
ever shall be, a prominent article in my
political creed, and I fully believe in the
political creed of that side to which I am
said to belong, firmly to support the con
stituted authorities as such, and the exist
ing laws of the land. But it must not
thereby be inferred, that I uniformly as
cription the principles of the constituted au
thorities, or acknowledge the merits of ex
ecutive law. To the contrary of this I have
now given evidence. The only and pro
per redress which should be sought for,
when changes are necessary, is open to us
in the elective nature of our government;
it then remains for the citizens, to conti
nue in this blind confidential servility,
which, like a cancer on the human frame,
preys, in slow degrees, upon republican
principles—or to rouse from their lethar
gy, and resume their original independ
ence of sentiment.

VALUOUS.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

We understand that Robert Brent is named
successor to Major Swan, who resigns on the
first of August the place of paymaster of the
army.

By the schooner Success, arrived yesterday
from Jamaica, we learn that an engagement
which lasted three days, had taken place be
tween Petion and Christophe, within ten miles
of Cape Francois. The carnage was dreadful.
Christophe lost 10,000 men and an immense
number wounded. Flour at Kingston \$30
and rising. Other articles of American pro
duce high and scarce.

A. Y. Jafer.

Boston, May 27.

Arrived on Wednesday, schooner Cushing,
Brewer from Passamaquoddy, 4 days. Left,
schooner Morning Star, of Boston; schooner
Resolution, Bartlett, for do. ready for sea,
not allowed to discharge her provisions;—
Wendell, Downs; and about 42 or 44 other
vessels, with their outward bound cargoes on
board. Sailed in Co. with a schooner for
Manchester; and a number of others, with
their outward cargoes. The United States
Allop of war Wasp, arrived here on Thurs
day afternoon about four o'clock, landed a
company of marines and two pieces of artiller
y on Moose Island, where they are erecting
a battery. On the night the Wasp arrived,
no less than 14 boats laden with flour were
captured by her launch, in endeavoring to
cross the British line; where a brig of 18,
and a schooner of 16 guns, lay ready to re
ceive it, and whose decks were seen cover
ed with flour every day. Her launch in an
excursion up the river, was obliged to re
turn again for assistance, in consequence of
the number of boats passing over. A sentinel
was placed at the door of every store contain
ing provisions, &c. and has 2 dollars per day.
Captain Brewer sailed from Philadel. (armed)
under the orders of the government. While
laying at Passamaquoddy he took possession
of a boat with 5 bbls of flour on board, but li
berated the boat and the men belonging to her.
The next day the owner of the boat came on
board, and demanded what authority he had
to take his flour, and having been satisfied up
on that point he departed. But notwithstand
ing all these precautions it will be found al
most impossible to prevent boats escaping over
the British line with flour.

On Thursday last the bones of 11,500
persons said to have died in the prison
ships during the revolutionary war, were
formally interred on Long Island. The
New York "Citizen" says—The day was
one of devotion. Business was suspend
ed. The procession, formed at the Park,
agreedably to arrangements previously pub

lished, moved through the streets to the
place of embarkation. The concourse of
spectators in the streets, the houses and
upon the house tops was immense. It
seemed as if every man, woman and child
in the city, was anxious to view this scene
of national piety. The wharves and places
of embarkation were so thronged as seem
ingly to menace personal safety, and yet
in the passage to and from Brooklyn of
many thousand persons, no accident hap
pened—so admirably were the arrange
ments made and executed. At Brooklyn,
twenty Ladies dressed in white, with black
crape veils joined the procession and ad
ded interest to the scene. Arrived at the
tomb, the Rev. Mr. Williston delivered an
appropriate prayer in a strain of unusual
eloquence. He was followed by Dr. De
Witt, the Orator of the day, in an address
finely composed and delivered amid the
enthusiastic plaudits of the surrounding
spectators. When the sepulchral rites were
performed, the procession returned to the
park in the city where it was dismissed.

IMPORTANT!

From the Petersburg Republican we copy
the following CIRCULAR to amend a cir
cular, issued for the purpose of prescrib
ing who shall use FLOUR. The work
of legislation goes on so well, by means
of ministerial rescripts, that there ap
pears no need of congress, plant as
they have been found. That body was
expedient enough in fixing restrictions
upon their constituents; but it contain
ed some federalists and others, who
kept such a pithier, as rendered
business rather unpleasant.—[North A
merican.]

Treasury Department, May 18, 1808.

(CIRCULAR)

FINDING that a much more rigid
construction has been put in some of the
districts than in others, on that part of the
circular of 6th instant which relates to the
transportation of flour and other provisions
from one port of the Chesapeake to an
other port on the waters of the same bay;
it is proper to state that it was not thereby
intended to convey an opinion that such
transportation was without any exception
whatever and a sufficient cause of deten
tion.

Amongst those exceptions may be rec
ited the following:

1. The usual intercourse on the same
river, though that river may include several
districts, should not be interrupted.
2. Towns and districts which have usu
ally received their supplies of certain arti
cles of provisions from other districts on
the waters of the bay, should continue to
receive their usual supplies.
3. Flour, &c. purchased by persons re
siding in another district previous to the
receipt of the above mentioned circular,
may be taken to the district where it is
owned.
4. Planters and others should be permit
ted to send their produce to that city or
district which has been their usual market,
or to which they have usually sent it as a
remittance.

In order to guard against possible eva
sions, special bonds of the form B may,
when thought necessary, be required to the
above mentioned cases, before the vessel
is suffered to depart; and it must be fully
understood, that even in those above men
tioned cases, which in a general view do
not appear suspicious, it will still be your
duty to detain the vessel, whenever, from
any cause whatever, you may have reason
to believe that there is an intention, di
rectly or indirectly, to evade or violate
the embargo laws.

I am very respectfully sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

JOHN SHORE, ESQ.
Collector, Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Va. May 20.

Embargo—Lass. Monday was the first day
of the quarterly term court for Dinwiddie
county. A majority of the sitting magistrates
however, for certain reasons assigned, refused
to grant judgments in any cause whatever,
and the court adjourned without transacting
any business.

From the Boston Repository of Friday last.

THE event of the recent elections of
state officers for the commonwealth of
Massachusetts was decided on Wednes
day last, and we most cordially felicitate
the friends of good government and na
tional prosperity, in our own community
and throughout the U. States, in the re
sult.

We rejoice that it is now proved, to a
demonstration, that a majority of the pro

ple are capable of judging correctly of great
and important political measures, and of
breaking the bands of party attachment,
when prompted by a sense of public good;
for while a republic is actuated by such a
sentiment, though we may be brought by
mistaken or unprincipled men to the verge
of ruin, there will be found a sovereign
remedy in the public virtue. The wounds
inflicted on our national character and fe
licity are deep, but with patience they will
be cured. Massachusetts has set the
union a glorious example, worthy of her
self, and her exemplary conduct will ex
cite a sympathetic spirit of regeneration
through United America.

We rejoice that Massachusetts, which,
throughout its history, to which a repu
blic is exposed, has generally maintained a
dignified and influential reputation, has
resumed her former character, and again
displays a predominant attachment to those
well digested principles, which pointed
the way when we began our career of
prosperity and glory.

We rejoice that this happy regeneration
has been effected by a spontaneous im
pulse of the public mind—the great change
which has taken place having been produc
ed as unexpectedly to the opposers as to
the advocates of those pernicious measures
to which we have recently been subjected.
The counter-revolution in Massachusetts,
we must candidly admit, has been caused
by a personal dislike to those who were
recently delegated to represent the people,
born from a conviction, that those measures
which a majority of them thought proper to
approve, threatened the destruction of the
country. A disposition to wage unnecessary
war with a nation disposed to settle all
differences with our government—a servile,
cringing partiality to a power of a very dif
ferent character, have been observed by the
virtuous, enlightened and major part of the
community with just alarm and indigna
tion. The degrading sacrifices which
have been unnecessarily made, have been
submitted to with reluctance, and the first
opportunity embraced to show that such a
temper was not approved by the suffrages
of a just and independent people.

We rejoice that an experiment seemed
necessary to ascertain the true relations of
the respective classes of the community to
each other: the result has shewn, in a man
ner, which we trust, will not soon be for
gotten, that we are bound together by the
ties of common interest; that the general
good cannot be promoted by a base pro
scription of any one portion of society.
Henceforth let us live like brothers, such
as providence has made us, equal as only
to contribute to the happiness and prosper
ity of ALL.

Solomon's idea of commerce & the embargo.

"There is that scattereth and yet in
creaseth; and there is that withholdeth
more than is meet & tendeth to poverty."

On stopping the coasting trade.

"He that withholdeth corn, the people
shall curse him."

MR. SNOWDEN.

BEING informed that a friend in Wash
ington has for several years cured his clover
agreeable to the method practiced in many
parts of England, I wrote him a line on the
subject, and was favored with the following,
which please to publish in your useful paper.

Z.

WASHINGTON, 26th May, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

Yours of the 23d inst. I this day receiv
ed, requesting the method I use in curing
Clover.

I cut when fully in bloom, and if the sun
be intensely hot, I generally turn two swaths
together directly for the day: if alike clear
and hot, I only turn over the next day—o
therwise spread it thinner. Where the growth
is rank it requires good attendance the second
day, and will be fit to stack the third with lit
tle attendance; but if the crop be not heavy,
it may be cured the day after mowing.

In stacking, under a barrack or shed, I
place a flour barrel in the centre, which I
stow round, scattering fine salt over the hay,
every 18 inches for a course or layer, at the
rate of say three pecks to the ton of hay.

Should the growth be strong, and the stalks
large, it may heat to a great degree (smoking
up the funnel left by drawing up the cask)
without danger or injury.

Let the hay be ever so strong grown, I find
that cattle and horses eat it without waste
when salted, and thrive so well on no other
hay.

If this communication serves any, it will
give pleasure.

Dear sir,
To your respectful & ob't serv't,

Printing in its various branches
neatly executed at this office.

LOST OR MISLAID,
A BANK BOOK of the Bank of Potomac.
The finder will very particularly oblige
the owner by returning it to the Printer.
May 31.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles
county, will be offered at public sale, on FRI
DAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if
not, the next fair day, at the residence of the
subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of
Robert Alexander, late of F. Fairfax county,
state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of
NEGROES.

All persons having claims against said
deceased, are here y. warned to exhibit the
same, on or before the first day of December
next; they may otherwise be excluded from
all benefit of said estate. Given under my
hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall.
Maryland, Charles County,
Pomohky.

New-York Lottery.

State of the wheel on the close of the thirty
third day of drawing.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

1 of	25,000 dolls.
1	10,000
1	2,000
2	1,000
6	500
9	100
33	50
177	20
5,226	10

Gain of the wheel at the close of the 34th
days drawing \$16,240.

On the 40th days drawing the first drawn
number will be entitled to \$10,000

Tickets at \$12 50 cents for sale by
R. GRAY.

June 2.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, under the Act entitled
"An Act for the establishment of a Turnpike
Company, in the county of Alexandria, in the
district of Columbia," are hereby notified to
attend personally or by proxy, at Gadsby's
hotel, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of June
next, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of elect
ing five Directors, a Clerk, and a Treas
urer, and such other Officers, Agents and
Servants, as the Company may think fit to
appoint, and for transacting any other busi
ness in pursuance of said Act and appertain
ing to the nature and objects of the constitu
tion of the said Company.

Jonah Thompson,
Thomas Swann,
Charles Alexander,
Edmund I. Lee,
Jacob Hoffman,
Cuthbert Powell,
John Mandeville.

May 31. Staw

FORM OF A PROXY.

I do hereby constitute and appoint
to act and vote for me and in
my name, at the meeting of the Washington
and Alexandria Turnpike Company, on Fri
day, the 10th day of June next.—Given un
der my hand this day of 1808.

(Signed) A. B.

We are authorised to state
that the Occoquan Bridge is fi
nished, and ready for the ac
commodation of passengers.

May 20 dlm

FOR SALE BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Rappah's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter
casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar
rels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Peas,
in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

GENTEEL BOARDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken that
large commodious house on Union street,
late the property of Mr. Thomas Crandell,
for the purpose of keeping a genteel boarding
house, solicits the patronage of his friends and
the public in general—he intends keeping a
good table, good beds, and a constant supply
of the best liquors—his charges will always
be moderate.

Jere. A. Neale.

May 26.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW WORK, ENTITLED, THE MANUAL OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT. OR A NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:
1. French to English—2. English to French.

- CONTAINING,
1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
 2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
 3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
 4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
 5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
 6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
 7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names; and of the most remarkable places in the world.
 8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
 9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
 10. The chief English idioms.
 11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.
- The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Forand, Caneau, Wally, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIER,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

- I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo. volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.
- II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.
May 28.

FOR SALE, BY LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

BRYAN HAMPSON HAS FOR SALE.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 10 pipes old port | } WINE. |
| 5 do. Madeira | |
| 30 quarter casks Lisbon | |
| 12 do. particular Teneriffe | |
| 15 do. Malaga | |
| 15 pipes old cognac brandy | } TEAS. |
| 6 do. 4th proof Holland Gin | |
| 5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum | |
| 1 do. first quality molasses | |
| 6 do. green copperas | |
| 2 do. alum | } TEAS. |
| 20 do. brown sugar | |
| 20 bags pimento | |
| 15 do. pepper | |
| 10 chests young hyson | |
| 10 do. hyson skin | } TEAS. |
| 5 do. Imperial | |
| 100 bags green coffee | |
| 150 kegs madder | |
| 50 do. ground ginger | |
| 30 do. raisins | } TEAS. |
| 1200 lbs. bacon, well cured | |
| 5 kegs salt petre | |
| A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. | |
| At all times he has the first quality flour for mill use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms. | |

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received
**A fresh and elegant supply of
SHOES.**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ON HAND,
Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6. 63t lawlf

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general,

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers in the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 13.

GENTEEL BOARDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken that large commodious house on Union street, late the property of Mr. Thomas Crandell, for the purpose of keeping a genteel boarding house, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general—he intends keeping a good table, good beds, and a constant supply of the best liquors—his charges will always be moderate.

Jere. A. Neale.

May 25. 3t

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *George and Thomas Burroughs*, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 6th May. 2ay

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay Apply to

Eliza Wilton, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14. law

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, dec'd, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot, in fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth AL SO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and backing thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,

William Ladd, } Trustees.

May 20 a

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 11th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named
B O B.

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS; About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dif.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr. Wises, is still for sale, well known by the name of "*Abingdon*," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or Robert I. Taylor, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2.

The sale of the above property is necessarily postponed in consequence of the absence of Robert I Taylor, esq. until Monday the sixth day of June when it will positively take place as above, unless sold at private sale before.

B. DADE.

May 19.

District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.
George Deneale, complainant,
AGAINST
Stephen Cooke, defendant.

THE said defendant, Stephen Cooke, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, in is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months; successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test,

G. Deneale, C. C.

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of *Chesterfield's Letters*; WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for its loss.

ROBERT GRAY.

May 11.

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Joseph Mandeville
CORNER OF KING AND BALFAZ STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
WINE.

Cold St. Estephe Medoc faret, in cases one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
TEAS
of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapce do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
TEAS,
particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
WINE.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincens, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground, Ginger, basket salt for table use, fig blue, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, madder, and spermaceti candles; refined salt-petre, down indigo, alum, copperas, madder; ornamental spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demajohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

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